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- * 22th anniversary of the Nation-wide Resistance against French colonialists (Dec. 19)
- * 24th anniversary of the founding of the Viet Nam People's Army (Dec. 22)
- * 8th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation (Dec. 20)

**"SO LONG AS A SINGLE AGGRESSOR
REMAINS IN OUR COUNTRY, WE MUST CON-
TINUE THE FIGHT AND WIPE HIM OUT,"**

(From President Ho Chi Minh's
Nov. 3, 1968 appeal)

THE NFL PRODIGIOUS ARCHITECT AND LEADER OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM REVOLUTION

EIGHT years ago, on December 30, 1960, in a liberated area of South Viet Nam, the NFL was founded.

It was the natural outcome of a long and hard struggle waged by various sections of the South Vietnamese people for national independence, democratic liberties and for survival. As a matter of fact, since 1954 the dictatorial, fascist regime of the Ngo Dinh Diem family, installed in Saigon by the U.S. imperialists to serve their neo-colonialist purposes, had rendered life unbearable for the vast majority of the people. Former Resistance fighters were massacred on mass in disregard of the express provisions of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. Peasants were evicted from the land allotted by people's power during the first Resistance. Workers and the have-nots in the cities were victims of unemployment and the soaring cost of living. National bourgeois were hurt in their business by the dumping of unsold U.S. goods. Life was also a burden for religious sects, ethnic minorities, youth, women, intellectuals, democratic personalities, progressives and all patriots disgusted by violence and corruption which had become national sports, by subservience to U.S. imperialism, cultural and social degradation, etc.. The cup was full with the promulgation of Law 10/1959 on special military tribunals. These were empowered to pass only two kinds of sentence-death penalty or life imprisonment,

and could, within 24 hours, upon simple denunciation, sentence to death and order the execution of anyone suspected of only the intent to commit a crime against "the security of the State".

The struggle, sporadic at first, grew into mass actions, known as "Dong Khoi" or simultaneous uprisings. These liberated some areas, first in the Mekong Delta, then virtually everywhere across the country. The need for co-ordination among different movements and various liberated areas becoming imperative, the NFL came into existence.

Right at its birth, on December 30, 1960, the Front represented a political force rallying in its ranks all political parties and mass organizations and all social strata, and a material force controlling areas freed from enemy rule, armed self-defence groups and organs exercising in fact the functions of an administration.

With a 10-point programme of action answering to the deepest aspirations and the essential rights of the people which, by its inspiration, constitutes a force of immeasurable magnitude, the NFL has turned out to be the prodigious leader of the South Viet Nam Revolution and architect of all its achievements.

THE founding of the NFL indeed marked the starting point of an extremely important stage of the South Viet Nam Revolution, that of continued offensives and repeated successes.

Under the sound leadership of the Front our Southern compatriots, developing the traditions of national union of our people and applying the experiences accumulated during centuries and especially during the years 1945-1954 in the fight against foreign aggression, have built up political and military forces capable of thwarting all U.S. imperialist schemes.

From the beginning of 1965 to mid-1968, after having completely failed the latter's manoeuvres aimed at realising their neo-colonialist designs through the agency of the dictatorial, fascist regime of the Ngo Dinh Diem family, the South Vietnamese armed forces and people frustrated different pacification plans worked out by Washington—the Stanley-Taylor plan, the

(Continued page 7)

NFL role decisive in any South Viet Nam Political Settlement

IN May 1954, at the Geneva Conference on Indochina, pro-American French Foreign Minister C. Bidault termed the Viet Minh, i.e. Vietnamese patriots represented by the DRVN Government, "phantoms". Yet those phantoms were the very victors at Dien Bien Phu of the French colonialists supported by the American interventionists and would soon afterward force them to sign the Geneva Agreements.

The writing on the wall however does not seem to have been seen by the U.S. imperialists. They committed the same blunder as their French allies in unleashing their aggressive war against Viet Nam, starting from the Southern part of the country. Flouting the Geneva Agreements, they schemed to turn South Viet Nam into U.S. neo-colony and military base. They used hangerman Ngo Dinh Diem to quell with violence the aspirations to

independence, democracy and peace nurtured by the South Vietnamese people of all walks of life - peasants, workers as well as intellectuals, members of religious sects in the Mekong delta as well as ethnic minorities in the High Plateaux. They only forgot this law of history: where there is oppression, there is resistance to oppression. Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Viet Nam

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Lamys Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman
of the NFL Central Committee

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Landmarks since 1960 in the PLAF
march towards complete victory

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Revolutionary power
strengthened in South Viet Nam

Page 6

The NFL just cause has won
world progressives' sympathy

Landmarks

Since
1960

in the PLAF March Towards Complete Victory

1960
Dec. 30—Founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

1961
Feb. 15—Merging of various armed detachments formed by the people in various parts of South Viet Nam for self-defence against the regime of terror instituted by the Americans in Saigon after 1954: The known Armed Forces were born.

1962
Feb. 16—First National Congress of the NFL Election of the Central Committee of the Front with well-known Saigonese lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho as Chairman.

1963
Jan. 3—Ap Bac Victory (Mekong Delta). Paul Harkins' actual C-in-C in South Viet Nam, buried 2,000 U.S. advisers and commanded by Gen. R. York against 500 guerrillas spotted in Ap Bac (about 100 km South-East of Saigon). After a one-day fierce battle, the patriots broke the enemy siege patrolling 430 casualties on the enemy including 15 U.S. officers, 19 men shot down or damaging 19 planes and helicopters, destroying 3 M-113 armored personnel carriers and sinking a combat launch transporting reinforcements. Striking demonstration of the effectiveness of the modern U.S. "heliborne" and "amphibious cars" tactics, in front of the PLAF.

Dec. 31—Dong Long Victory (some 50 km North of Saigon). For the first time, the PLAF destroyed an enemy battalion.

End 1963—50 per cent of the "strategic hamlets" the strategic U.S. neo-colonialist policy in South Viet Nam, pulled down by the people.

1964
Apr. 31—Vinh Thuan Victory (Mekong Delta, south Southwest of Saigon). Destruction of a whole network of enemy positions and adverse troops put out of action. The war, newspaper wrote, is no longer in South Viet Nam the story of a cat and mouse game but has become a confrontation between the people.

Oct. 31—First attack on Bien Hoa airbase: 59 aircraft destroyed, nearly 300 G.I. casualties.

Dec. 3—An Lao Victory (Central Truong Bo, 175 km South-Southwest of Da Nang). 600 adverse troops wiped out, 5 M-113 APC's destroyed, 50 weapons seized.

Dec. 8—Jan. 3—65. Binh Gia Victory (60 km East-Southwest of Saigon). 1,000 enemy casualties recorded, 37 helicopters brought down and 37 military vehicles

destroyed. Total tonnage of the tactics based on the massive use of helicopters and armored cars, the death-knell of the puppet army has sounded.

1965
Feb. 7—Camp Holloway in Pleiku attacked: 41 helicopters destroyed or damaged, 350 G.I.'s killed or wounded.

Dong Luan, 50 km North-Southwest of Da Nang. Two puppet battalions destroyed, 800 adverse casualties listed, 40 weapons seized (7 and 8 Feb.). Viet Nam Victory (50 km South of Da Nang): a battalion, a company and 4 platoons of the

1966
Jan. 3—Shelling of Da Nang airfield and that of Chu Lai (50 km Southwest of Da Nang). In 195 U.S. aircraft destroyed (record enemy plane losses in a single day), 500 G.I. casualties scored.

Nov. 12—Ban Bang Victory: 3,000 G.I.'s (2 battalions) of the First Infantry Division put out of action, 30 armored cars and 8 heavy cannons and mortars destroyed. The greatest U.S. disaster to date.

Nov. 22-27—Don Tieng Victory (62 km North-West of Saigon): Three battalions of puppet Division 3 destroyed, 4,400 G.I.'s put out of action, 50 weapons seized by the patriots.

Dec. 9-9—Dong Duong Victory (45 km South of Da Nang). 3 puppet battalions destroyed, 4,400 G.I.'s put out of action, 50 weapons seized by the patriots.

May 25-31—Ba Gia Victory (120 km South-Southwest of Da Nang). For the first time, an enemy multi-battalion force put out of action: 4 puppet regular battalions destroyed with 700 casualties, 40 weapons seized. Imminent collapse of the puppet army. Fresh proof of the total bankruptcy of the U.S. "special war".

Jan. 9-13—Dong Glap Victory (85 km North-Northwest of Saigon). Attack on an enemy entrenched camp, 1,500 enemy troops put out of action, 10 helicopters and planes shot down, and 6 armored cars destroyed.

Feb. 18-19—Van Thung Victory (45 km Southwest of Da Nang). First large-scale operation by U.S. troops failed: more than 200 G.I.'s killed or wounded, 13 planes and helicopters shot down and 29 armored cars destroyed. An "Ap Bac" for the U.S. Expeditionary Corps.

Oct. 10-14—Phu Cat Victory (233 km South-Southwest of Da Nang). Counter-attack by more than 300 G.I.'s of the First Air Cavalry Division put out of action and 17 helicopters brought down.

Oct. 19—Nov. 18—Phu My Victory (Western Highlands, 300 km North-Northwest of Saigon). 3,000 adverse troops including 1,700 G.I.'s put out of action (4 battalions destroyed), 100 helicopters shot down, 88 military vehicles destroyed. Proof of PLAF's resolute stance and combat effectiveness.

According to the latest statistics, in Nov. 1965 alone, the U.S. puppet troops and Pak Jung mercenaries conducted nearly 100 raids, big and small. During these operations, they stopped at no atrocity to concentrate people. The U.S. manned its air and naval forces from South Viet Nam Thailand and the first Fleet and dumped thousands of

tons of bombs daily on heavily populated areas including towns and villages of cities and towns. The number of B-57's doubled and that of B-26's tripled the spraying of toxic chemicals and C-5's gas against South Vietnamese civilians were intensified.

In the Cam Lo sector and the DMZ (North of Quang Tri province) since the end of Nov. 23, the U.S. 3rd Marine Division killed or wounded thousands of civilians in its "pacification" operations.

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Nov. 5-20—Attacks in the Plei Dieng area (Western Highlands, 300 km North-Northwest of Saigon). 3 U.S. companies and 3 puppet companies wiped out.

Nov. 6—Failure of Operation A-100 (Western Highlands, 100 km North of Saigon). 3 U.S. companies and 3 puppet companies wiped out.

Dec. 27—Kuan Bang Victory (Central Truong Bo, 100 km North of Saigon). 3 U.S. companies and 3 puppet companies wiped out.

Feb. 24—Mia Do Bong Trung Victory (100 km North of Saigon). 3 U.S. companies and 3 puppet companies wiped out.

Mar. 5—3rd Ban Bang Victory: 3 U.S. battalions (700 men) written on the master roll.

Mar. 20-24—Many of patriotic armymen of Armored Regiment 1 of the puppet army: 55 adverse soldiers put out of action, 27 armored cars destroyed, 9 tanks delivered to the PLAF.

Mar. 25—Dien Bien battle count of the first U.S. dry season strategic counter-offensive (Nov. 1965—Apr. 1966): 139,000 U.S. and foreign and local mercenaries put out of action (including 50,000 G.I.'s), 1,600 planes and 1,600 ships destroyed, 1,600 ships destroyed, 1,600 ships destroyed, 1,600 ships destroyed.

May 21—Jun. 10—Counter-sweep in the Plei Dieng area (Western Highlands, 300 km North-Northwest of Saigon). 3 U.S. companies and 3 puppet companies wiped out.

Jun. 8, 10, 30 and Jul. 9—3 successful attacks on the U.S. First Infantry Division 84, 105 and 106th Infantry Divisions, 135 adverse troops including 120 tanks and armored cars destroyed, 13 helicopters shot down, 1,000 G.I.'s killed or wounded.

Jul. 23—New shelling of the helicopter parking area at Huo Man (45 km South of Da Nang). 30 G.I.'s killed or wounded, 50 weapons seized by the patriots.

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Nov. 5-20—Attacks in the Plei Dieng area (Western Highlands, 300 km North-Northwest of Saigon). 3 U.S. companies and 3 puppet companies wiped out.

Nov. 6—Failure of Operation A-100 (Western Highlands, 100 km North of Saigon). 3 U.S. companies and 3 puppet companies wiped out.

Nov. 12—Ban Bang Victory: 3,000 G.I.'s (2 battalions) of the First Infantry Division put out of action, 30 armored cars and 8 heavy cannons and mortars destroyed. The greatest U.S. disaster to date.

Nov. 22-27—Don Tieng Victory (62 km North-West of Saigon): Three battalions of puppet Division 3 destroyed, 4,400 G.I.'s put out of action, 50 weapons seized by the patriots.

Nov. 1

THE NFL JUST CAUSE HAS WON WORLD PROGRESSIVES' SYMPATHY

Programme was made public in August 1967, it was given a tremendous welcome not only by all the 31 million Vietnamese in the two parts of the country but also by hundreds of millions of people in the socialist system and other lands. Soviet Party and State leaders L. Brezhnev, A. N. Kossygin, Premier of the Chinese Government Chou En-lai and leaders of other socialist countries, hailed the NFL Political Program as

1968 the number of such delegations had amounted to 405. So far, 150 operations have admitted the Front organisations or organs as full-fledged members.

The blue and red flag of the Front, with a golden star in the centre, is seen in nearly all countries. Everywhere the Front's flag is hoisted with lavish tokens of love and admiration and the voice of the Front is regarded as a voice of freedom.

On November 4, 1968 when

recognize the South Viet Nam NLF. In his letter, Mr. H. H. Hengstenberg stressed that the NLF was an organisation enjoying popular support and in fact was wielding political power in South Viet Nam.

He drew attention to the fact that all U.S. attempts to play up the role of the Saigon puppet administration's delegation at the Paris Conference were likely to damage the United States itself. The U.S., he emphasized, had engaged in a blind alley by supporting the Saigon military junta.

(in this situation) to supplant the French and try to block the reunification of our country. I was at the time in the South and witnessed, with indignation, the first Yankee maneuvers to seize our country. Together with Leung Nguyen Hien Tho, Professor Nguyen Van Duong and other intellectuals, I called on our compatriots to look out and took part in the creation of

alone but for peace in general.
Indeed, is there anything
clearer now? The tidal waves
in Southeast Asia have forced
U.S. imperialism to tear off
its mask. Neither freedom nor
peace matter to it. It has waged
a ruthless war and has ap-
peared in its true colours in
the eyes of the peoples in the
world who love peace and con-
sequently national independ-
ence, democratic liberties and

Yankee imperialist aggressor
and who does not believe now,
as firm as steel, that Ameri-
cans may be the only cause
of defeating him as in
Viet Nam if ever he ag-
gravates his own aggression al-
though, in the only condition
that one dare stand up and
confront him.

(To be continued)
PHAM HUY THONG

my family to be
nursing home, may be the death of the
village elders, said in a loud
voice. "Do you know he only
got his call-up paper a days
ago and now he has got every-
thing ready!"

"We all would have done
the same thing, grandpa! If a
whole company here doesn't
marching, order it will be
available right away," a young
girl commented.

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Yankee imperialist aggressor and who does not believe now, as firm as ever, in the American strong he may be, is not fully capable of defeating him in the Viet Nam if ever he dares attempt a new aggression elsewhere, on the only condition that one dares stand up and confront him.

(To be continued)

PHAM HUY THONG

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(Continued from p. 4)

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Yankee imperialist aggression and who does not believe as firm as steel, that he strong he may be, one is capable of defeating him in Viet Nam if ever he dares tempt a new aggression where, on the only corner that one dares stand up to confront him.

(To be continued)

PHAM HUY THON

my journey home, may be the dawn of the village elders, said in a loud voice. "Do you know he only got his call-up paper 2 days ago and now he has got everything ready!"

"We all would have done the same thing, grandpa! I, a whole company here receives a marching order it will be available right away" a young girl commented.

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— N. Dec. 7, 1865 U.S.

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7

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

MILITARY OPERATIONS

In Eastern Nam Bo comprising the provinces surrounding Saigon to the southwest, North, East and South, enemy from PLAF brilliant successes have been reported by Giai Phong Press Agency.

On Dec. 1st, a unit of the PLAF regional forces overran a U.S. encampment in Rach Kien, some 50 km north-northwest of Saigon, in a fierce assault lasting one and a half hours, putting out of action a battalion of the 3rd Brigade of the 1st Infantry Division — the Big Red One — and destroying 7 armored cars.

In Tay Ninh province, at Truong Tron (105 km south — northwest of Saigon) the Americans lost four helicopters shot down on the 2nd of Dec. On the nights of Dec. 3 and 4 the patriots attacked and wiped out a company and decimated another one of the First Air Mobile Cavalry Division.

A dozen kilometres further to the West-southwest of the same place, on Dec. 4 they intercepted a U.S. company, wiped out a squad and mangled two others.

About 40 km north of Saigon, in two consecutive attacks on Nov. 24

and 25 against a U.S. entrenchment, the PLAF killed or wounded 100 GIs, destroyed 28 armored trucks and 5 heavy mortars, and shot down 4 helicopters.

South — southwest of Saigon, the PLAF on Dec. 4 heavily damaged 12,000-ton tanker anchored at Nha Be. It is to be recalled that last Nov., between Saigon and the sea, the PLAF sank or burnt by the patriots 22 vessels and motor launches of the enemy 6 of which displaced 10,000-ton or more, had been damaged, sunk or burnt by the patriots.

According to the same sources, in the Mekong River delta the PLAF slammed artillery fire into administrative and military installations of the enemy in the Go Cong provincial capital (45 km south of Saigon) on the night of Dec. 1, the provincial capital of Chau Doc (175 km west of Saigon) and surrounding areas on Dec. 4, 5 and 6. On the night of Dec. 5, at a point 5 km of My Tho, a puppet company was wiped out while three of the town's districts were set on fire. The 7th puppet division there came under violent fire from the patriots' infantry and artillery.

At the northern end of South Viet

Nam, from Dec. 5 to 8, in the Gon Tien area south of the Demilitarized Zone, the PLAF inflicted on the enemy 170 GI casualties and destroyed 8 military vehicles during five actions. Giai Phong Press Agency reported.

WESTERN news agencies reported a series of PLAF actions against the enemy across the land between Dec. 5 and 9:

— On Dec. 5, two U.S. companies were fiercely engaged 45 km south of Da Nang, in Dien Ban region, and a U.S. squad was intercepted 14 km north-west of Da Nang;

— On the night of Dec. 5, beside My Tho four other provincial capitals and many other enemy positions, 28 in all, were raided.

— On the night of Dec. 6, 100 shells were fired on the CP base Phong sub-sector (170 km north-west of Saigon) 12 on an airport and 15 others on a military training centre near My Binh, 8 on the CP base Huan Nhon military sector (31 km west-north-west of Saigon).

— On Dec. 7, attacks were mounted against elements of the 9th U.S. Division near Ban Tre (at the

Mekong rivermouth), on U.S. Marines west of Dien Ban (50 km south of Da Nang), a position jointly defended by the U.S. and puppet near Hoi Quan (55 km north of Saigon) and the CP of the Cai Nue subsector situated at 270 km west-southwest of Saigon, near the southern most tip of the country (the onslaught on this CP was the 7th attack within 10 days).

— On the night of Dec. 7 two puppet battalions positioned near the Tra Vinh town, 100 km South-west of Saigon in the rivermouths of the Mekong, were assailed.

— On Dec. 8, elements of the Big Red One at 48 km south of Saigon, and puppet troops 200 km south-west of Da Nang and U.S. Marines near Dien Ban came under PLAF attacks (the latter strike is reported by AP to have been probably the heaviest since Nov. 20 last);

— On the night of Dec. 8, shelling on the CP of the subsectors of Duc Ton (100 km south-west of Saigon), Ban Me (100 km north-north-east of Saigon, on the High Plateau), the Nhe Trang airport (320 km north of Saigon) and the basecamp of the U.S. Army at Long Binh (20 km Northwest of Saigon)...

sional politicians to find out and analyze them. In any case, the objective truth is that the American fascists are leading in our affairs around 1950. The French colonialists still held on, but already came to clearly realize that they could never lay hand on our country again. The Americans started helping them, then replaced them when the French only controlled, and on a provisional basis of course, the southern half of our country. The Vietnamese intellectuals stood up against the French. In fact, what other course of action to take at the time except to resist with all our strength and energy this flagrant U.S. encroachment on our national rights? There was a cruel distinction, believe me, for not a few among us. They could not but remember that America had herself at one time held high the banner of independence and freedom and not long ago she had taken part in the crushing of fascist brutality.

The intellectuals of Viet Nam, whether they live in the North or in the South,

(Continued page 7)

To an American Friend

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 8th FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

YOU are an intellectual, a peace fighter, You concern for culture, science, moral conscience and man's happiness could not leave you indifferent to the war in Viet Nam. You came to Hanoi at a time when the U.S. air force was daily bombing the DRVN and our capital.

It was at this time of year. Our entire people were celebrating the founding anniversary of the South Viet Nam NLF. At the time you did not know much about the Front: in fact you knew so little of it that you asked me why the North had so deeply at heart this political centre in the South. But it was precisely because you did not know exactly what the Front was like and sought to understand it that the Viet Nam question has become close to you, and that has made of you one of those Americans most eager to urge the leaders of your country to stop the war in Viet Nam.

Now again we are celebrating the anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam NLF. True, the U.S. position has changed: the U.S.

authorities have begun to admit willy-nilly that nothing could be solved there, without the Front, that authentic representative of our Southern compatriots. I cannot help recalling to mind those far-off days of your stay in Hanoi and the first questions you asked me about the Front.

One day, I still remember, you went to our Revolution Museum, and I was helping you company. You stopped before a picture. You recognized me in it beside Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, the present Chairman of the South Viet Nam NLF, South Viet Nam, South Viet Nam, what about all this that surprised you to find him and me side by side in the American jail? You went from one surprise to another when I gave you more explanations about the man you saw in the picture with us. He was a

lawyer like Nguyen Huu Tho and at the same time as a teacher like me, I told you. He was Nguyen Van Duong and taught at the Faculty of Law in Saigon. He is dead. For the country. If he had died, still alive there is no doubt that at that time he would have been serving here his myself or fighting there like Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho. You wondered whether you had run by chance into a small group of intellectuals who had taken to politics or if really we, Vietnamese intellectuals, all dedicated ourselves to the struggle and public affairs.

During your sojourn in our country I had on many occasions spoken to you about the threat of us. You might be surprised that had the United States not taken the fancy to seize control of at least one part of our country, the

Vietnamese intellectuals would have been, on a Vietnamese territory without any democratic line, addressing themselves to literary or artistic creation or scientific research, teaching, attending to patients, calculating, building, manufacturing and what not, just as they come to in America and other countries are doing. One might imagine that, in our case, the only peculiarity, if any, is that after nearly a century of foreign domination and nearly ten years of chaos, struggle to recover independence and freedom we must be working with more fervor and to time more tightly our work to the destiny of our Motherland and the future of our people.

But the Americans have interfered in our country. What are their motives? We would leave it to the profes-

Defeat the U.S. aggressors, build an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam!

(Excerpt from the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam NLF)

Viet Nam COURIER